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CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1792.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Bill providing for the Defence of the Frontiers.

Queſtion under conſideration,

A MOTION to ſtrike out the ſecond ſection of the bill, which contemplates the raiſing of three additional regiments of infantry, and a ſquadron of light dragoons, amounting in all to three thouſand and forty men, excluſive of commiſſioned officers.

In favor of the motion, and againſt the propoſed augmentation of the military eſtabliſhment, it was urged,

That the Indian war, in which the United States are at preſent involved, was, in its origin, as unjuſtly undertaken, as it has ſince been unwiſely and unſucceſsfully conducted;—that depredations had been committed by the whites, as well as by the Indians; and the whites were moſt probably the aggreſſors, as they frequently made encroachments on the Indian lands, whereas the Indians ſhewed no inclination to obtain poſſeſſion of our territory, or even to make temporary invaſions until urged to it by a ſenſe of their wrongs: a proof of this unencroaching diſpoſition on their part, plainly appeared in their conduct, after the victory they lately obtained over our troops; for, when, flushed with ſucceſs, they might have ſwept the country before them, and penetrated as far as Pittſburgh, they contented themſelves with the advantage they had gained over their invaders, and did not attempt to invade our territories in return, although there was no where at hand a ſufficient force to check their career.

The mode of treating the Indians in general, was reprobated as unwiſe and impolitic; the Indians are with difficulty to be reduced by the ſword, but may eaſily be gained by juſtice and moderation: and although their cruelties are alleged as reaſons for a different conduct, and the ſufferings of the white people pathetically deplored, theſe narratives, (it was ſaid) are at beſt but ex-parte evidence;—we hear nothing of the ſufferings of the Indians: but if Cornplanter's ſpeech were read, it would ſet the matter in a very different point of view, and furniſh a complete anſwer to all the charges of their accuſers.

Peace (it was ſaid) may be obtained from the Indian tribes, at a much leſs expenſe than would be neceſſary for the ſupport of the war:—to perſevere in hoſtilities, would be waſting the public money to a very bad purpoſe indeed; for ſuppoſing our arms crown'd with victory, what are the advantages we may expect to reap from our ſucceſs?—we can only gain poſſeſſion of their lands—a poſſeſſion, that muſt long continue unproductive of the ſmalleſt benefit, as we already poſſeſs land ſufficient; more, in fact, than we will be able to cultivate for a whole century to come.

Inſtead of being ambitious to extend our boundaries, it would anſwer a much better national purpoſe rather to check the roving diſpoſition of the frontier ſettlers, and prevent them from too ſuddenly extending themſelves to the weſtern waters: if kept cloſer together, and more nearly connected with the old ſettlements, they would be more uſeful to the community at large, and would not ſo frequently involve us in unneceſſary and expenſive wars with the Indians: but if permitted to rove at pleaſure, they will keep the nation embroiled in perpetual warfare, as long as the Indians have a ſingle acre of ground to reſt upon.

If the citizens of the United States were recalled within their proper boundaries, there they might, for years to come, cultivate the ſoil in peace, neither invaded, nor invading. As the country progreſſes in population, and our limits are found too narrow, it will then be ſoon enough to contemplate a gradual extenſion of our frontier: but in the mean time, it is an idle profuſion of blood and treaſure, to carry war beyond our preſent line of forts: it is only expoſing our arms to diſgrace, betraying our own weakneſs, and leſſening the public confidence in the general government, to ſend forth armies to be butchered in the foreſts, whilſt we ſuffer the Britiſh to keep poſſeſſion of the poſts within our territory.

As long as Britain is ſuffered to retain thoſe poſts, we can never hope to ſucceed againſt the Indians; nor ought we to trace our late misfortune to any other ſource than her ſtill holding them in her poſſeſſion: were they in our hands, the Indians could not carry on their operations againſt us with the ſame degree of vigor as they now do; for it is from thoſe forts that they obtain their ſupplies of arms and ammunition, with which they can be, at all times, plentifully furniſhed, as long as things continue on their preſent footing.

Until thoſe poſts are in our poſſeſſion, it will be vain to ſend our armies into the wilderneſs. A body of five thouſand men, ſent out againſt the Indians, under the preſent circumſtances, would be as effectually defeated as the ſmaller ones have already been: in thoſe wilds, our troops have no friend at hand, to furniſh them with ſupplies, or to give them intelligence of the approach and operations of the enemy; whereas the Indians, receiving both aid and information from their friendly neighbors, can pre-concert their plans, and chuſe, according to their own convenience, the place and the hour of attack, as they did before.

It was here obſerved by an honorable gentleman on the other ſide of the queſtion, that we ought undoubtedly to get poſſeſſion of thoſe poſts; and that we might have long ſince obtained it, if we had only laid a ſeaſonable embargo on all the Britiſh ſhipping in our ports; though he doubted, whether it would at preſent be worth while to take ſuch a ſtep, as the Engliſh have loſt ſo great a portion of our carrying trade, in conſequence of the additional tonnage laid on their veſſels.

In favour of the motion, it was further urged, that ſuppoſing even the war to have been originally undertaken with juſtice on our ſide—ſuppoſing alſo, that the national honor and intereſt called for a continuance of hoſtilities; yet, as it was by no means either neceſſary or prudent to invade the Indian territory, as this had been attempted in two ſucceſſive campaigns, and the event had, in both inſtances, been ſuch, as to afford no very flattering proſpect from a third expedition of the ſame kind: it was thought much more adviſeable to content ourſelves with defending the frontier; and this might be done, without making ſo great an augmentation in the military eſtabliſhment.

The only uſe of regular troops on the frontier, is to garriſon the forts, and to have a ſtanding force in the neighbourhood, to form a ſtation, to which the militia may reſort either for protection or ſupplies: but as to active ſervice, the frontier militia and rangers were pronounced to be by far preferable to the regular troops, as being more expert woodſmen, and better habituated to the Indian mode of fighting. To defend the forts, a ſmall number of regulars would be ſufficient; the preſent eſtabliſhment of two regiments would, if compleated, be amply adequate to the purpoſe; and when aſſiſted by ſuch forces as might at all times be collected on the frontier, would be able to repel every inroad of the enemy.

Experience has proved, that the ſudden and deſultory attacks of the frontier militia and rangers, are ever attended with better ſucceſs than the methodical operations of a regular force; the former are better calculated for expedition and ſurpriſe, making unexpected ſallies, ſcouring the country in ſmall bodies, harraſſing the Indians, and intercepting their ſtraggling parties, by whom their motions are unobſerved; whereas, when a body of regulars take the field, encumbered with baggage and heavy artillery, the unavoidable ſlowneſs of their movements affords the enemy an opportunity of watching all their operations, collecting their whole force, and ſkulking in the woods around them, till they can ſeize the favorable moment to ſtrike a ſudden blow, which they generally do with ſucceſs, but which they could never attempt, if expoſed every hour to the unforeſeen attacks of our woodſmen, who would keep their attention conſtantly engaged in all quarters, and thus prevent them from uniting in large bodies.

It was further obſerved by ſome gentlemen, who even admitted the propriety of invading the Indian territory, that to effect this with ſucceſs, it was by no means neceſſary to make ſuch an encreaſe in the military eſtabliſhment, as that contemplated in the bill: the miſcarriage of the former expeditions could not (they ſaid) be alledged as a ſufficient reaſon: for it is well known, that the former eſtabliſhment was far from being complete: the regulars, intended for the ſervice of the laſt campaign, were to have been above two thouſand two hundred; the Preſident was beſides empowered to raiſe two thouſand five hundred levies in addition to the regulars; and theſe would together have conſtituted an army of about four thouſand ſeven hundred men: had ſuch a body been employed, we might reaſonably have expected much better ſucceſs againſt the Indians, whoſe numbers were ſo far inferior, the whole force of the Wabaſh tribes not amounting to above eleven or twelve hundred warriors, who never could keep the field for any length of time, but muſt be ſoon obliged to diſperſe, without venturing an attack upon an army of ſuch ſuperior ſtrength.

Inſtead of this, our army conſiſted of only about twelve hundred men, and of theſe not above four or five hundred were regular troops: beſides, had even this force been ſufficient if employed in ſeaſon, the delays, that had taken place in the execution of the plan, would alone have been ſufficient to defeat the intended purpoſe. During the winter, the law was paſſed for raiſing the additional troops to carry on the war with greater vigor; the whole ſummer was ſpent in the buſineſs, and the few men that we did enliſt, were not raiſed till late in the fall: collected at length at the head of the Ohio, they fruitleſsly loitered away their time, till they finally erected a monument to our eternal diſgrace and infamy.

Whatever troops are to be employed, ought to be raiſed with diligence and diſpatch, if we wiſh to avoid a ſimilar miſcarriage in our next attempt: the army ought not to enter the Indian country, till their whole force is complete—difficulties however and delay, equal to thoſe of laſt year, may be expected in enliſting the men and we ſhall have the officers in pay a conſiderable time, without any ſoldiers: perhaps the former pay of the troops was too low; and proper effective men were unwilling to accept of it; if ſo, let it be raiſed; let the men be well clothed and fed; and they will more readily engage in the ſervice: probably alſo the term of three years was an objection with many, who would otherwiſe have joined our ſtandard: if enliſted only for ſix months, the ranks will be ſooner filled; and this ought to have conſiderable weight with thoſe who advocate the augmentation of the military eſtabliſhment, as they cannot but know, that if we ſet about enliſting the number of men contemplated in the bill, and in the manner there preſcribed, they cannot be raiſed time enough to render any ſervice in the next campaign.

The information, contained in the report on the table, was not, it was ſaid, to be implicitly relied on: that report was made by a man, who had not perſonally viſited the frontier: others, who had been on the ſpot, were of opinion, that if 2000 levies had been raiſed laſt year, they would have been ſufficient not only for the defence of the frontier, but even for any offenſive operations, that might have been thought neceſſary: ſuch troops, collected in the vicinity are more competent to the undertaking, than the troops now in contemplation: no complaint had been made of their conduct; whenever they were tried, they behaved as well as the regulars, and in the action under General St. Clair, they gave eqnal proofs of their valor.

It was farther urged, that the frontier militia are not only equal, but infinitely ſuperior to any regular troops whatever, for the defence of the borders, and that they are in fact, the only force that can be effectually employed in expeditions againſt the hoſtile Indians, whoſe mode of fighting is familiar to them, and does not ſtrike them with that degree of terror, with which it inſpires thoſe men who enliſt on the regular eſtabliſhment:—theſe latter being collected in the heart of populous cities, where the face of an Indian is ſeldom ſeen, hardly know, whether the Indian and his horſe are not the ſame animal: and when they approach the enemy, at the very firſt ſhout, even before he is in view, they are terrified at the idea of ſavage barbarity, which they have ever been taught to reflect on with horror; and being incapable of reſiſtance, they commit their ſafety to flight. To prove the ſuperiority of the militia, gentlemen need only contraſt the diſpatch and ſucceſs of the expedition conducted by General Scott, with the delays, diſgrace and mortification which attended that under General St. Clair, and conſider the difference of the expence on thoſe two occaſions

The expence of ſuch an army as the bill contemplates, is an object well worthy of ſerious conſideration, eſpecially at the preſent moment, when there is ſcarcely a dollar in the treaſury. Gentlemen would alſo do well to advert to the progreſs of this buſineſs, and conſider where they were likely to ſtop, if they went on at the preſent rate:—at firſt, only a ſingle regiment had been raiſed, and the expenſe was about 100,000 dollars; a ſecond was afterwards added, which ſwelled the expenſe to about 300,000; and now a ſtanding force of 5168 men is contemplated, at an annual expence of above a million and a quarter. Can this be juſtified in the preſent ſtate of our finances, when it is well known that the Secretary of the Treaſury, having been requeſted by the members from a particular State, to build a light-houſe on a part of their coaſt, declined the undertaking, and alledged the want of funds, as the reaſon?

Our reſources however might be made to anſwer for the ſupport of ſuch a force as that, which was intended for the ſervice of the preceding year, and there would be little complaint or diſſatisfaction among the people: very few murmurings were heard againſt the former eſtabliſhment: but ſuch a one as is now contemplated, will be thought extravagant, will breed diſcontent among the citizens of the United States, and perhaps afford our neighbors in Canada an opportunity to take advantage of our divided ſituation, and involve us in a war more dangerous than the former which ſeparated us from Great-Britain.

Apprehenſions (it is ſaid) are entertained, that the object contemplated in raiſing thoſe additional troops, is not ſo much to puniſh and coerce the Indians, as to have a ſtanding regular force equal to what the Britiſh have on this continent. This is ſaid to amount to about ſix thouſand men, including thoſe in Canada: but it is to be remarked, that the Britiſh nation has not above *one* thouſand men within the limits of the United States; and yet with this handful of troops, they not only keep the Indians in awe, but even, in oppoſition to the wiſhes of the United States, retain poſſeſſion of thoſe poſts, which ſhould have been ceded to us purſuant to the terms of the treaty:—why then is it neceſſary, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing poſts and garriſoning them, to encreaſe the ſtanding force to ſo large a number, as that contemplated in the clauſe under conſideration?—During our late arduous ſtruggle for liberty, when we had to cope with the moſt powerful nation under heaven, the commander in chief had never at any one time above ten thouſand men, under his own immediate command; and if with ſo ſmall a force, we were able to effect ſo glorious a revolution, there can be no neceſſity of going ſuch lengths at preſent, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a military character—it is ſtrange policy indeed, to raiſe five or ſix thouſand men, to oppoſe a handful of Indian banditti, whoſe utmoſt amount does not, from the documents on the table, appear to exceed twelve hundred.

We are preparing to ſquander away money by millions: and no one, except thoſe who are in the ſecrets of the cabinet, knows for what reaſon the war has been thus carried on for 3 years:—but what funds are to defray the encreaſed expenſe of maintaining ſuch a force as is now contemplated?—The exciſe is both unpopular and unproductive:—the impoſt duties have been raiſed as high as is conſiſtent with prudence;——to increaſe them would be but to open a door for ſmuggling, and thus diminiſh their productiveneſs: and if thoſe ſources of revenue fail, if our finances be thus exhauſted in unneceſſary wars we ſhall be unable to ſatisfy the public creditors, unleſs recourſe be had to new taxes, the conſequence of which may, with juſt reaſon, be deplored; whereas, if we but keep our expences within bounds, if we nurſe our finances, we ſhall be reſpectable among the nations of the earth, nor will any nation dare to inſult us, or be able to do it with impunity.

During the courſe of theſe obſervations, an honorable gentleman aſked, whether this was a day ſet apart for rhetorical flouriſhes, as the galleries were open, and he ſaw the ſhort-hand writers ſtationed at their different poſts?

At an early ſtage of the debate, an honorable gentleman had ſuggeſted, that, inſtead of paſſing a law for raiſing at all events the additional regiments, which, for his part, he did not think neceſſary, the houſe (if they finally determined the preſent eſtabliſhment to be inſufficient) would perhaps do better to appropriate a certain ſum of money, to enable the executive to call in ſuch additional aid, as circumſtances may require.

To this it was objected, that it is the duty of the repreſentatives of the people in all appropriations of the public money, to make them for certain ſpecific purpoſes;—to act otherwiſe on the preſent occaſion, would be ſetting a precedent, that might, in its conſequences, prove highly injurious: for, although the greateſt confidence may ſafely be repoſed in the virtue and integrity of him who now fills the preſidential chair, it is impoſſible to foreſee what uſe may hereafter be made of the precedent by his ſucceſſors, or how far it may be carried.

Againſt the motion for ſtriking out, and in favor of the propoſed augmentation of the military eſtabliſhment, it was urged,

That as to the juſtice of war carried on againſt the Indian tribes, that was a queſtion which could not admit of a doubt in the mind of any man, who would allow that ſelf preſervation and indiſpenſable neceſſity are ſufficient cauſes to juſtify a nation in taking up arms:—if the preſent war be not in every reſpect juſtifiable, then there never was, nor ever will be a juſt war: it was originally undertaken, and ſince carried on, not for the ſake of conqueſt, but to defend our fellow-citizens, our friends, our deareſt connexions, who are daily expoſed, in the frontier ſettlements, to all the rage of ſavage barbarity, to which they, with their wives and children, muſt ſoon fall victims, unleſs we ſpeedily fly to their aſſiſtance:—and although there are ſome people, who utterly deny the juſtice of any war whatever, this doctrine, however fine in theory, will hardly ever obtain in practice: for, is it to be imagined, that any ſet of men are of ſuch a paſſive diſpoſition, as calmly to look on, whilſt their friends and relations are butchered before their eyes, and to refuſe giving them every aſſiſtance in their power?

The murders and depredations, which have, for years paſt, been repeatedly committed by the ſavages, loudly call for redreſs:—from various documents of unqueſtionable authority, now in the hands of the Secretary at War, ſigned and atteſted by the executive and legiſlature of Kentucky, by the diſtrict judge, and the captains of the militia, it appears, that from the year 1783 to 1790, there have been, of the inhabitants of that diſtrict, or of emigrants on their way thither, no leſs than fifteen hundred perſons either maſſacred by the ſavages, or dragged into captivity; two thouſand horſes taken away; and other property plundered or deſtroyed, to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars; and there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that on the other frontiers of Virginia and Pennſylvania, the number of perſons murdered or taken priſoners, during the abovementioned period, would furniſh a liſt of one thouſand or fifteen hundred more.

The white people, it is true, have ſometimes committed depredations on the Indians: but the inſtances have been rare [the honorable gentleman who ſpoke, did not recollect above one or two] of their making unjuſt attacks upon the ſavages, nor did they on thoſe occaſions commence hoſtilities againſt them, till exaſperated by the ſtrongeſt provocations, that could poſſibly ſtimulate the human heart: this circumſtance may be juſtly allowed as ſome palliation of the offence:—even in theſe inſtances, however, a few individuals only were concerned; and when the affair came to the knowledge of the State, ample reparation was made

to the injured party :—the general government too had ſhewn an equal diſpoſition to do juſtice to the Indian tribes ; witneſs the affair of the Cherokees : for as ſoon as Congreſs had heard their complaints of an encroachment made on them by ſome of the people from the frontier of the Carolina, immediate orders were iſſued for obliging the intruders to evacuate the Indian territory.

But notwithſtanding the diſpoſition that prevails as well in the legiſlatures of thoſe States whoſe frontiers are moſt expoſed, as in the general government, to cultivate peace and amity with the neighboring Indians, that deſirable object is become utterly unattainable in the preſent poſture of affairs :—The frontier Indians have killed a number of whites ; the whites, in their turn have made retaliation : both parties are in the higheſt degree exaſperated againſt each other, and likely to continue ſo, in ſpite of every endeavor that can be made to effect a reconciliation : with minds thus irritated, it is vain to hope for peace, as long as they continue in each other's neighborhood ; it is therefore neceſſary to form a ſtrong barrier, to keep them aſunder, unleſs indeed the advocates for a ceſſation of hoſtilities would oblige the frontier ſettlers to abandon their lands :—but by what new-invented rule of right, ſhould the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the other frontier ſettlers be laid under a greater obligation, than any other citizens of the United States, to relinquiſh a property legally acquired by fair purchaſe ?—were it even propoſed to pacify the ſavages, by purchaſing the lands anew, ſuch a meaſure would anſwer no other purpoſe, than that of procuring a temporary peace, which would ſoon again be interrupted by a war, that would reproduce the neceſſity of again having recourſe to the ſame expedient : we ſhould have to purchaſe the lands again and again without end ; by thus ſquandering the public money year after year, we ſhould only ſwell the national debt to an amount, that we cannot poſſibly foreſee : —better at once to make a vigorous effort, to act in a manner becoming the national dignity, and to maintain our ground by war, ſince we cannot obtain a durable or an honorable peace.

Attempts have at various times been made to effect treaties of peace with the Indian tribes, with whom we are now at war :—and although theſe efforts have conſtantly proved ineffectual, they yet ſhew that neither the United States, nor the ſtate of Virginia, were backward on their part to adopt conciliatory meaſures, and to do away that animoſity which had commenced on the part of the ſavages at an early period of the late war with Britain, and had continued to break out at intervals ever ſince. In the years 1783, 84, 85, 87, 88, and 90, offers of peace were made to them : on the laſt mentioned occaſion, when a treaty was propoſed at the Miami village, the Indians at firſt refuſed to treat : they next required thirty days to deliberate—and in the interim, the inhabitants of Kentucky were expreſly prohibited by the Preſident of the United States, to carry on any offenſive operations againſt them ; yet notwithſtanding this forbearance on the part of the whites, no leſs than 120 perſons were killed or captured by the ſavages, and ſeveral priſoners roaſted alive, during that ſhort period, at the expiration of which, the Indians refuſed to give any anſwer at all.

On another occaſion, the Indians, not content with rejecting our offers of peace, proceeded even ſo far as to inſult us, by telling us, we have lands within the Britiſh poſts, and aſking us, why we did not go and take poſſeſſion of them ?—Will it be ſaid, that we are unable to do it ?—Is this language to be uſed within the United States ? No ! we *are* able, abundantly able to do it, whenever we pleaſe : and if we would but retrench our expenſes in ſome inſtances, which might well admit of a reduction, our ability would ſtill encreaſe : our finances are not quite ſo inſufficient as ſome gentlemen ſeem to imagine, nor ſo eaſily deranged—we are ſtill able to prove that the boaſted efficiency of the general government is ſomething more than an empty name—we can yet raiſe both men and money ſufficient to defend the nation from either injury or inſult.

It is now too late to enquire, whether the war was originally undertaken on the principles of juſtice, or not :—we are actually involved in it, and cannot recede, without expoſing numbers of innocent perſons to be butchered by the enemy : for, though we ſhould determine to diſcontinue the war, can it be ſaid that the ſavages will alſo agree to a ceſſation of hoſtilities ?—it is well known that they are averſe to peace ; and even the warmeſt advocate of pacific meaſures muſt therefore allow that the war is a war of neceſſity, and muſt be ſupported : we cannot, without impeachment both to our juſtice and our humanity, abandon our fellow citizens on the frontier to the rage of their ſavage enemies : and although the exciſe may be ſomewhat unpopular, although money may ſtill be wanted, what is the exciſe ? what is money when put in competition with the lives of our friends and brethren ?

A ſufficient force muſt be raiſed for their defence : and the only queſtion now to be conſidered is, what that force ſhall be : experience has proved, that the force employed in the laſt campaign, was inadequate : it is true the eſtabliſhment was not complete : but who will venture to aſſert, that, if it had been complete, it would have been ſufficient for the intended purpoſe ? Are gentlemen, who aſſert this, ſo well acquainted with the circumſtances of the enemy, as to be able to give an accurate ſtatement of the amount of their forces on the frontier ? There are higher opinions in favor of an augmentation of the army, than can be adduced againſt it—opinions, given by men of judgment and experience, who have themſelves been on the ſpot, and are well acquainted with the ſituation of affairs in that quarter :—theſe gentlemen, who muſt be allowed to be competent judges, are decidedly of opinion, that the preſent eſtabliſhment, though completed to the laſt man, will not furniſh an adequate force to carry on the war with effect ; and that it will be a hopeleſs attempt to open another campaign, with leſs than about five thouſand regular troops, the number contemplated in the bill.

Nor ought that number to be deemed extravagant, under an idea, that we have only a contemptible handful of banditti to contend with : their numbers were, laſt year, from authentic documents, ſtated at about 1200 warriors, from 23 different tribes :—ſuch was the oppoſition then contemplated ,—but it is impoſſible to aſcertain what acceſſions of ſtrength they have ſince received, or even what force they had engaged in the late unfortunate action ; as the very men, who were in the engagement, do not pretend to form any juſt or accurate eſtimate of the number of their aſſailants : but there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that they had previouſly entered into an aſſociation with various tribes, that have not as yet come within our knowledge : the bows and arrows, uſed againſt our troops, on that occaſion, afford a convincing proof, that they had foes to encounter from diſtant nations, as yet unacquainted with the uſe of fire arms—nor does the account of the bows and arrows depend, for its authenticity, on newſpaper evidence alone ; gentlemen of unqueſtionable veracity, who were perſonally engaged in the action, have declared, that they had themſelves noticed the arrows flying.

When we conſider the warlike diſpoſition of the Indians in general, and the alacrity, with which the victors are ever ſure to be joined by numerous allies, we have every reaſon to expect a much more formidable oppoſition in the next campaign :—it is well known, that the ſavages place all their glory in deeds of war ; and that, among them, a young man cannot make his appearance in company, till he has ſignalized his valor by ſome martial atchievement :—when, to this powerful incentive, a new ſtimulus is added by the trophies obtained in the late action, it is preſumable that numbers will crowd to their ſtandard ; and it ſtrongly behoves us to prepare in time for a much more vigorous effort, than any we have as yet made againſt them.

The objections drawn from the encreaſed expenſe, muſt entirely vaniſh from before the eyes of any man, who looks forward to the conſequences of one more unſucceſsful campaign :—ſuch a diſaſter would eventually involve the nation in much greater expenſe, than that which is now made the ground of oppoſition :—better therefore at once to make a vigorous and effectual exertion to bring the matter to a final iſſue, than to continue gradually draining the treaſury, by dragging on the war, and renewing hoſtilities from year to year.

If we wiſh to bring the war to a ſpeedy and a happy concluſion, and to ſecure a permanent peace to the inhabitants on the frontier, we muſt employ ſuch troops, and adopt ſuch meaſures, as appear beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs : —if we delay our determination, until the force of the enemy be aſcertained, we can make no proviſion at all : for the nature and circumſtances of the caſe preclude us from the very poſſibility of obtaining a knowledge of their ſtrength and numbers :—but are we, mean while, to remain inactive and irreſolute, and make no efforts to repel their intended attacks ? No ! Whatever their numbers may be, prudence calls aloud for proviſion of ſome kind : and if experience is to have any weight with us, the example of the French and of the Britiſh points out the true mode of ſecuring our frontier, and rendering it invulnerable to an Indian foe : let us occupy poſts in the vicinity of the enemy ; let them be properly garriſoned, and well, provided ; and the buſineſs is done.

Theſe will afford an opportunity of trading with the friendly tribes, and will prevent all intercourſe between the whites and the Indians, except under proper regulations : ſhould hoſtilities be meditated by any tribes who are not in amity with us, early intelligence of their movements, can be obtained : their marauding parties may be either beaten off on their approach, or intercepted on their return :—opportunities may be taken of ſeparately attacking the hoſtile tribes : their old men, their ſquaws, their children, will be expoſed a great part of the year, whilſt the others are out hunting :—in ſhort, if fear, hope, intereſt, can be ſuppoſed to have any influence on the Indians, this mode of defence muſt be allowed to be preferable to any other, as giving the faireſt ſcope to the operation of all thoſe motives.

A different mode has been long purſued in Virginia, and adopted by the inhabitants of Kentuckey ; but its ſucceſs has not been ſuch, as to offer any inducement to the general government to follow the ſame plan :—Rangers have there been employed for a number of years, to ſcour the frontiers ; and thoſe rangers, too, were expert woodſmen, perfectly inured to the Indian mode of warfare : yet notwithſtanding their utmoſt vigilance, the ſavages ſtill found means to commit all the murders and depredations already enumerated :—'tis true, however, that a frontier militia man, trained up in the woods, may be, in many reſpects, preferable to a regular ſoldier, who has not the ſame knowledge of the country, and of the mode of fighting :—but with equal experience (and proper men, poſſeſſed of that experience, may be enliſted on the eſtabliſhment) regular troops will be found infinitely ſuperior to any militia upon earth.

Every man who has ever ſeen militia in the field, cannot but know, that a very trifling diſaſter, or a ſlight cauſe of diſcontent, is ſufficient to make them diſband, and forget all ſubordination, ſo far as even to neglect the means of ſelf defence ;—whereas regular troops, under proper diſcipline, and acting with greater ſteadineſs and concert, are much more to be depended on, eſpecially when the object of attack is diſtant, and great fatigue is to be undergone. The militia, in whatever mode they may be called out, will hardly furniſh men of the proper deſcription :—if large pay be offered, the temptation will equally prevail upon thoſe who are unfit for the ſervice as it will upon good effective men :—beſides, ſome of the ſtates have no militia laws ; and even in thoſe ſtates which have ſuch laws, they are gone into diſuſe : no dependance can therefore be placed on militia, under any laws now exiſting :—there is, indeed, a general militia law now before the houſe : but if it ever paſſes, it certainly cannot be paſſed in due ſeaſon to anſwer the purpoſe of providing for the immediate defence of the frontier—regular troops muſt be raiſed, or nothing effectual can be done : —and if to avoid the expenſe we refuſe the only aid that may prove of any real ſervice, we render ourſelves reſponſible for the conſequences of this parſimonious policy, which may be attended with the ruin and deſtruction of our fellow citizens in the weſtern country.

The Corplanter's ſpeech was again mentioned, and called for : but, as it had been confidentially communicated by the Preſident, an objection was made to having it read, without clearing the galleries ;—whereupon,

An honorable member aroſe, and mentioned his having read it in one of the public newſpapers in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

To this it was anſwered, that if any gentleman had the newſpaper to produce, the ſpeech might be publicly read from that :—otherwiſe, altho it might be very proper that the ſpeech itſelf ſhould be read, yet, as it had been confidentially received from the executive, there would be a manifeſt treſpaſs on propriety and decorum, in having it read with open galleries :—it was therefore wiſhed, that the galleries might be cleared.

The parliamentary etiquette requiring that this ſhould be done by the houſe, and not by a committee, the committee roſe for the purpoſe ; and,

The Speaker having reſumed the chair, the motion for clearing the galleries, was renewed.

An objection was here ſtarted, by an honorable gentleman in favor of the augmentation, who ſaid, that, as ſome gentlemen had ſpoken on the popular ſide of the queſtion, whilſt the galleries had been open, it was unfair to preclude thoſe of oppoſite ſentiments from an opportunity of anſwering their arguments in the ſame public manner, and proving to the people the juſtice, and neceſſity of the war.

The motion, however, was perſiſted in, and the galleries were cleared.

[The ſpeakers in this day's debate, were Meſſrs. Wayne, Goodhue, Boudinot, Livermore, Steele, Parker, Bourne (Rhode-Iſland) White and Moore ——Mr. White and Mr. Moore oppoſed the motion ; they were in favor of the augmentation propoſed in the bill—The other gentlemen were in favor of ſtriking out the clauſe.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary of War, encloſing copies of the official communications which have taken place between him and the governor of the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting the temporary defence of the frontier of that commonwealth.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with a ſtatement of certain articles of expenſe, which have occurred in the department of foreign affairs, and for which no proviſion is made by law.—[The expenſe alluded to, was incurred for the relief of a number of American ſailors, impreſſed in England to ſerve on board the Britiſh navy.]—The meſſage and accompanying papers were referred to a ſelect committee, to examine and report.

A bill for apportioning repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, according to the firſt enumeration; and making proviſion for a ſecond enumeration, and an apportionment of repreſentatives thereon, to compoſe the houſe of repreſentatives after the 3d day of March, 1797—was read a ſecond time, ordered to be printed, and refered to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next.

The committee, to whom was refered the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. W. Smith laid on the table a reſolution, that the Secretary of State be directed to lay before the houſe copies of ſuch laws as have been adopted and publiſhed by the governor and judges of the territory north weſt of the Ohio.

Mr. Gerry gave notice, that, if the poſt-office bill is, by the approbation of the Preſident, paſſed into a law in its preſent form, he will move for bringing in a bill, to amend it, by reducing the poſtage of newſpapers.

The committee, appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, providing for the ſettlement of the claims of perſons under particular circumſtances, barred by the limitations heretofor eſtabliſhed;—which was twice read, ordered to be printed, and refered to a committee of the whole houſe on Wedneſday next.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the fiſhery bill, and having gone through, and amended it, roſe and reported it with the amendments, which the houſe immediately took into conſideration, and adopted. The bill was then further amended, and the houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The bill for the encouragement of the bank and other cod-fiſheries, and for the regulation and government of the fiſhermen employed therein, was read a third time, and paſſed—Yeas 38, Nays 21.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B, Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Niles, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sterret, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Vining Wadſworth, Wayne—38.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Giles, Grove, Heiſter, Key, Macon, Mercer, Moore, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, Steele, Sumpter, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon, Wyllis—21.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—Mr. W. Smith in the chair—on a bill (received from the Senate) relative to the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, and declaring the officer who ſhall act as Preſident in caſe of vacancies in the offices both of Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

The ninth ſection was ſtruck out, in which the Preſident of the Senate pro tempore was deſignated to act as Preſident, in caſe of vacancies in both of the above mentioned offices.

A motion was then made to add a new ſection to the bill, appointing the ſenior Aſſociate Judge as the perſon to fill the vacancy. A motion was made to amend this propoſition, by ſubſtituting the Secretary of State, inſtead of the ſenior Aſſociate Judge. A ſhort debate enſued, after which, the committee roſe without taking the queſtion, reported progreſs, and obtained leave to ſit again.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a petition from the tanners and curriers of the city of New-York, praying relief from the hardſhips they labor under, in conſequence of the exportation of tanner's bark. Referred to the ſame committee to whom a ſimilar petition was referred yeſterday.

Mr. S. Bourne, from the committee of enrolment, preſented to The Speaker the poſt-office bill duly enrolled; who ſigned the ſame.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. Muhlenberg prefented a petitition from the tanners of Philadelphia, ſimilar to the petitions from the tanners of New-Jerſey and New-York; a motion to refer this petition to the committtee on the two laſt petitions, occaſioned ſome debate—the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the petition of C. and C. Marſhal was referred to the committee of the whole houſe on the ſubject of manufactures.

Mr. Wayne moved the following reſolution in ſubſtance: That the ſitting member for the lower diſtrict of Georgia, and James Jackſon, the petitioner againſt the validity of the election of ſaid member—ſhould be furniſhed reſpectively on application, with copies of ſuch depoſitions and documents relative to ſaid election, as may be received by the Speaker; this reſolution was agreed to.

The reſolution, that the Secretary of State lay before the houſe copies of the acts and reſolves, paſſed by the Governor and Judiciary of the Weſtern Territory—was agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the bill relative to the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c.

Mr. Benſon's motion to inſert the *Senior Aſſociate Judge*, as the officer to fill the vacancy in the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, was negatived.

Mr. Giles's motion to inſert the *Secretary of State*, was then diſcuſſed, and, after ſome debate, adopted—28 to 21.

The committee roſe and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the Houſe, which took the ſame into conſideration; The firſt amendment was to ſtrike out the 9th ſection, which provided that the Preſident of the Senate pro tempore, ſhould act as Preſident in caſe of vacancy—this amendment was agreed to—ayes 32—noes 24.

The ſubſtitute which provides that the vacancy ſhall be filled by the Secretary of State for the time being, was alſo adopted—33 members riſing in the affirmative.

Several amendments in addition were propoſed—ſome of which were diſagreed to—One moved by Mr. Hillhouſe, to determine the number of electors, was diſcuſſed till an adjournment was called for, and no deciſion took place.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe that they have agreed to their amendments to the fiſhery bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, January 28.

On Thurſday afternoon came before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the report of the committee on the law for preventing ſtage plays, and other theatrical entertainments—"That it was not expedient to repeal that law." The report was oppoſed, in a ſenſible and judicious ſpeech, by Mr. Tudor; Mr. Gardiner delivered an elaborate and learned eſſay to prove it conſiſtent with the principles of chriſtianity and good morals, and Dr. Jarvis diſplayed the blaze of eloquence in a ſpeech, pure, forcible and refinedly ingenious. Yet all this, enforced by obſervations from other gentlemen, and not oppoſed by any other ſpeaker, did not produce conviction in the houſe, who accepted the report by 99 votes out of 143.

Philadelphia, February 11.

The Britiſh December Packet arrived at New-York on Tueſday laſt. Accounts by her, are received to the beginning of December.

Lord Cornwallis writes from India, that he had attacked and totally defeated Tippo before Seringapatam—but on account of the Monſoons ſetting in earlier than uſual, he found himſelf obliſhed to retreat to Bangalore, without making an attempt on Tippoo's capital.

The *Engliſh* and *Pariſian* articles of intelligence, are to the 2d December—They refer principally to the movements of the counter revolutioniſts—ſome in a ridiculous way, others more ſerious. No deciſive ſteps appear to have been taken by the ex-princes.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The people have ſeldom cauſe to fear that accuſers of their government will be wanting. The riſk is, that a ſudden and paſſionate cenſure will be paſſed upon their rulers. The pleaſure of the people is often oppoſed to their intereſt. Public men are at leaſt apt enough to yield to the love of popularity. The greater danger is that they will want firmneſs when great things are to be obtained by diſregarding little ones. It concerns the people therefore to deal ont their cenſure ſparingly; and never till enquiry has firſt been had. In that caſe, many men who poſſeſs virtue, but want firmneſs, will dare to ſerve the public faithfully.

Every thing has its ſeaſon—There is a kind of faſhion in the turn of writing, on political ſubjects eſpecially, which every warrior of the quill is fond of following. He likes to ſtep to the tune that is playing: when the government was firſt adopted, they came forward in ranks, keeping time to the muſic; *What a bleſſed government—what a wiſe government—the wonder of the world; public credit will be reſtored—trade protected, we ſhall be a nation, &c.*—then the tune changed again—*This government wants amendments—without amendments 'tis a terrible government, a tyranny—lordſhips will be as thick as taverns, and we ſhall get as much intoxicated with them—The amendments, like cold water, will keep us temperate and ſober.* After the firſt Congreſs met, *what ſalaries—what a burden on the country—the public debt will not be paid—the money all goes for ſalaries—trade is taxed to death—the land is ready to ſink under the weight of taxes, which are not laid to pay them—the wheat will blaſt—the graſs will not grow—the ſhips will not ſail—the tide will not riſe, becauſe of high ſalaries.* The ſecond ſeſſion of the firſt Congreſs brought a new ſyſtem of grievances into faſhion—*Why does Congreſs hear Quaker petitions, and neglect providing for the public debt?—why is it not funded?—the public creditors are ſtarving—Congreſs is growing fat in ſloth and good paſture—while the time is loſt in making and hearing Quaker ſermons, for and againſt ſlavery.* The debt was funded:—out ruſhed an angry tribe of writers, crying, *rogues and cheats—Congreſs has cut off the juſt demands of the creditors—4 per cent. inſtead of 6—and one third of the debt deferred for ten years, without intereſt.* The ſtate governments purſued the idea, and made up the deficiency to their creditors.—That topic was worn out, and then the oppoſite doctrine was taken up:—*Congreſs has given too much—the public creditors are living in luxury—ſuch a flood of wealth will drown us—What will become of all this ſea of money?—Induſtry will turn lounger—economy will keep open doors—virtue itches to take a bribe, and republicaniſm has loſt her voice, and is choaking with her own fat. We might have gone on without funding the debt and mortgaging the revenues—we pay too much to the creditors—we might have paid the debt eaſier—we might have paid it without paying, and have kept our money and our tempers, and have had no taxes—and all this we might have done, and have kept our credit as good as it was.*

Now the Indian war ſeems to have beaten the debt, and the lordſhips, and the Quakers, and the amendments, as ſoundly as it has beaten the brave St. Clair, and his army. Nothing but the Indian war—*How cruel to kill the Indians—how fooliſh to ſend regular armies, which will not kill them. Poor humanity is ready to die of grief, becauſe you take their lands—you ſeek their lives, and adviſes to ſend volunteers to kill them all.*——It is not ſtrange that a ſubject ſhould be left as ſoon as the public is tired of it;—but the curioſity is, that one ſide of it ſhould be taken, and then the other, ſo that the accuſation may never languiſh. I find by reading the papers, that Congreſs is always in the wrong—it errs by forbearing to act, as well as by acting:—and if the advice of the complainers is followed, they turn about to the other ſide, and condemn them for having done it. Is the public opinion unſteady—or are there a few men (a few can make a great noiſe) who lie in wait, and ſeize every opportunity, eſpecially public diſaſters, to make the people hate the government as bitterly as they do themſelves?

"Between two ſtools we are likely to fall to the ground."—The people found the ſtate governments incompetent to the preſervation of the Union, or the ſupport and encouragement of their TRADE, AGRICULTURE, & MANUFACTURES; it is a late diſcovery that the general government is equally incompetent to theſe objects, particularly in regard to the two laſt.—If we are thus circumſtanced, our boaſted ſovereignty and independence are but empty ſounds.

How different have events turned out from the predictions of thoſe who oppoſed the funding ſyſtem!—Have any of the Ethiopeans changed their ſkin?—Let recent publications anſwer—

"All human virtue to its latеſt breath,
Finds *envy* never conquered but by death;
The great Alcides, ev'ry labor paſt,
Had yet *this monſter* to ſubdue at laſt."

This day the PRESIDENT of the United States enters into the 61ſt year of his age.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, on Monday laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors for the office of Depoſit and Diſcount in the town of Baltimore:

Thorowgood Smith	Stephen Wilſon
James Weſt	Nicholas Slubey
James Carey	David Stewart
Adrian Valck	George Gale
Archibald Campbell	James Dall
John Swain	John Holmes, jun.
Chriſtopher Johnſton	David Harris, *Caſhier.*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friday, Feb. 10, 1792.

The Court met purſuant to adjournmen—preſent

The Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING,
JAMES WILSON,
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES IREDELL,
} Aſſociate Judges.

No buſineſs being before the Court, it adjourned till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

The Judges appeared on the bench in their robes of office.

*** Sundry favors omitted, ſhall appear in our next.

ERRATUM—In our laſt, under the Philadelphia head, middle column, for "a ſmall ſchooner *from Jamaica*," read, from *Jeremie*; which is a port in Hiſpaniola.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ THE Subſcribers for this Gazette, in the City and State of New-York, or to the Eaſtward of ſaid State, are requeſted to pay any arrearage which may be due from them reſpectively, to Meſſrs. PROSPER WETMORE & BROTHERS, No. 9, Burling-Slip, New-York.

JOHN FENNO.

Philadelphia, February 11.

PREMIUMS.

THE Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the uſeful Arts, taking into their conſideration the Premiums proper to be offered for the enſuing year, agreed upon the following :

THE CONDITIONS ARE,

That the ſpecimens on which the premiums ſhall be claimed, muſt be the produce or manufacture of Pennſylvania, Jerſey, or Delaware, and that they be exhibited to the board on or before the firſt day of December 1792. That thoſe who may become candidates, will be expected to prepare clear and ſatisfactory proofs, ſuch as their caſes may require ; and that the Society reſerve to themſelves the right to determine, not only the comparative, but the abſolute merit of the ſpecimens produced by the different candidates, and of giving or withholding their premiums accordingly.

1. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit the beſt ſpecimen of Earthenware or Pottery, approaching neareſt to Queen's Ware, or, the Nottingham or Delf Ware, of the marketable value of fifty dollars—a Plate of the value of fifty dollars, or an equivalent in money.

2. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit the beſt ſpecimen of Stone Ware, or that kind of Earthen Ware which is glazed with ſalt, of the marketable value of 50 dollars—a Plate of 50 dollars value, or that ſum in ſpecie.

3. To ſuch perſon as ſhall exhibit the largeſt quantity of Wool, not leſs than 500lbs. wt. the produce of one farm—a Plate of the value of 50 dollars, or the amount in ſpecie.

4. To ſuch perſon as ſhall produce the largeſt quantity of bleached Wax, fit for candles, or exportation, not leſs than 500lbs. wt.—a premium of 50 dollars.

5. To ſuch perſon as ſhall produce the greateſt quantity of painters' colours, manufactured from materials found in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, or Delaware—a premium of 50 dollars.

6. To ſuch perſon as ſhall make and exhibit the largeſt number of Smiths' Anvils, not leſs than 20 of 100lbs. wt. each, equal in quality to thoſe imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

7. To ſuch perſon as ſhall make and exhibit the beſt ſpecimen of Stoves of caſt iron, at leaſt 400wt. approaching neareſt to the quality of Bath Stoves, in ſmoothneſs and evenneſs of the ſurface, and relief and elegance of the figures—a premium of 80 dollars.

8. For the beſt ſpecimen produced of ſmall hollow iron Ware, three tons wt. approaching neareſt in lightneſs, elegance, &c. to the imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

9. For the beſt ſpecimen of Stone or Marble Slabs, not leſs than 2000 ſquare feet, ſawed by machinery, moved by horſes or water—a premium of 50 dollars.

10. To the perſon who ſhall produce the next greateſt quantity of Stone or Marble Slabs, not leſs than 1000 ſquare feet, ſawed by machinery moved by horſes or water—a premium of 25 dollars.

11. For the beſt ſpecimen of Stone or Marble poliſhed by machinery moved by horſes or water, not leſs than 100 ſquare feet—a premium of 50 dollars.

12. For the beſt ſpecimen of red leather, at leaſt 100 ſkins, approaching neareſt in fineneſs of colour and dreſſing to the Morocco leather—a premium of 50 dollars.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,

THOMAS M. WILLING, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1791.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following :

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

Joſeph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on *Cheſnut-Street Wharf*,

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molaſſes,
Coffee, Cotton, and Pimento,
Hyſon and Souchong Tea, of the firſt quality,
Cloves, Caſſia, and Boſton Chocolate,
Spermaceti Candles and ſtrained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boſton Beef and Burlington Pork,
Ruſſia and Boſton Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
And a few caſes old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792. [ep4w]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.
On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.
On remittances, ditto.
Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.
For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may relv on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*. His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

October 15, 1791.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is			16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city ; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy ; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Elſenborough, nearly oppoſite Reedy-Iſland, on the night of the 20th of November, 1791, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MORRIS; about 16 years of age ; took with him a new felt hat, homeſpun cloth coat and breeches, corduroy jacket, two pair ſtockings, two homeſpun ſhirts, two pair ſhoes, and ſome ſummer cloaths. It is ſuppoſed he went on board ſome veſſel, as he was ſeen going in a batteau towards ſome veſſels that were lying at the Piers, near Reedy-Iſland.—Whoever takes ſaid apprentice, and returns him to his maſter again, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, by

BENJAMIN HOLME.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

Diſmal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to thoſe of Paſquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamſburg ; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia ; by John Cowper, of Gates County ; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about ſixteen miles ; the country through which it will paſs, is ſwampy, free from ſtones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at leaſt in depth, below the ſurface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry ſeaſons, by veſſels drawing three feet water.

Good ſecurity will be required of contractors ; and perſons making application to be employed as managers, muſt produce certificates (from characters of reſpectability) of their qualifications for a buſineſs of this kind.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep19a)

S A L E S

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware ; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime ; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order ; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above ; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern ; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid ; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door : now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT, } Executors.
(eptm27) SAMUEL BENEZET,

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant ſituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides ; about 25 or 30 acres will be ſold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ſtory houſe, compleatly finiſhed from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-houſe, dairy, two ſtory barn, and ice houſe, all finiſhed in the beſt manner, together with ſeveral other neceſſary outhouſes, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a ſkillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order ; the land well incloſed with a poſt and rail fence ; a well, and ſprings of excellent water—the proſpect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, muſt render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaſer offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the ſubſcriber. I will alſo ſell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupport the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form ;

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed in the preſence of } Witneſſes.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.